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TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, is the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Literary Notices.

AS LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By JARED SPARKS. Abridged by the Author: In two volumes. Boston: Tappan & Dennett. New-York: Dayton & Newman, 199 Broadway.

This abridgement of the most excellent and oular Life of the "Father of his Country," by lated Sparks, has been made mainly for the use schools, and seems most admirably adapted to the best moral and intellectual purposes of early education. All the omissions are mainly of pohical matters or of such general discussions as tare but little interest for the young-but which rejet of importance, is order to a proper appredation of the character of Washington, considerdin all his relations. The abridgement seems whave been made with most judicious care and attention to the wants of those for whose use it was mainly designed. All the facts and incidents connected with the Life of Washington are preerved and presented in a form free from irreletant and embarrassing matter. We commend the work heartily and earnestly to the favor of parents and teachers, as likely to prove eminently useful a families and in schools. The young cannot be made too early acquainted with the greatness of Washington's character, or ever become too familiar with the habits of thought and of life that sade him the greatest and the best hero of his

THE SALEM BELLE: A Tale of 1692. Boston: Tappan & Dennett. New-York: Dayton & Newman, 199 Broad-

This is the title of a small, neat volume, consining a tale, designed to illustrate the social sabits and manners of the people of New-England uring the days of the Salem Witchcraft. The stempt, we believe, has never before been made; bough there is evidently scope for the most intersting and valuable exercise of the novelist's pow-. The style of this little book is easy and naceful, and the incidents of the tale possesses ariety and no little interest.

For The Tribune. Boston and New-York.

The following is a comparative statement of the equiation of New-York and Boston, with the umber of vessels entered for the year 1841 :-

American vessels. Foreign vessels. No. Tons. No. Tons. 1019 224,969 711 66,454 1570 423,299 543 124,405 Population. In Massachusetts there were built, of all classs. 112 vessels, or 28,650 tons; and in New-York 3 vessels, or 17,438 tons.

Is this not enough to awaken the citizens of New-York, and to induce them to notice the rapid grides of their commercial rival? The people of Boston move in a body and with one opinion, in elation to the improvement and business of their ity. They select the most competent men to represent them in the Legislature; men, who go for the interests of their constituents, regardless of made subservient to party; our Representatives re selected for party purposes. We are governdby the most ignorant portion of our population; ad it is a remarkable fact, that every important prement for the advancement of the City of New-York, from the canals to the present period, is been opposed in the State Legislature by the New-York Delegation. This evil must continue, will the tax-payers take the management of the ity into their own hands. MERCATOR.

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION .- In the course of experiments instituted by Messis. Wright and Bain, for the improvement of their electrical teletraph, they discovered that the electric circuit of a galvanic battery is as effectually completed brough an insulated wire. They have applied his curious discovery so effectually as to be now ble to dispense with two of the wires heretofore hought necessary for the action of their printing wlegraph; and they are thus enabled to print all munications, either verbal or symbolical, at my distance, by the use of a single wire. We unlerstand they are now in treaty with the Government to construct a telegraph on this principle beween the Admiralty and Portsmouth. One insubated wire would be laid down between the two points to connect the galvanic battery of the outjest with the printing-apparatus of the Admiralty, and the current would be sent through the earth in et of using a second wire to complete the circuit. Should the moisture in the ground not prove suffidut to conduct the electricity, the inventors propose to transmi: the return current by water; makagit pass down the Thames to the German Ocean, and thence along the Channel to Portsmouth; this foundabout voyage to be performed instantaneous-By thus simplifying and consequently greatly silucing the cost of electrical printing-telegraph, the inventors have gone far towards rendering it generally available; another step in advance will dispense with all metallic connexion whatever .-The atmosphere and the ocean may then be all sufficient media for the communication of thought, hterally to realize the poet's visions,

"And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole." [Foreign paper.

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THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER for 1948. Price 12j cents, \$1 per dozen, or \$7

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OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

VOL. II. NO. 205.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1842.

The Alabama Murder.

Few transactions, even in this age of horrid murders, have been marked with such deliberate, cold-blooded atrocity as the murder of George W. Lore by 138 citizens of Alabama. Without the slightest well-grounded suspicion of his guilt, in utter disregard of his repeated protestations of innocence and his petitions for a trial by jury, with a black-hearted ferocity unsurpassed even by cannibals, they hung him amid their own blasphemous execrations, and his cool though earnest declarations of perfect innocence of the crime. Being out on bail, he had voluntarily returned to Alabama to take his trial. The Hartford, Ct. Review contains the following touching letter, written after ke had addressed the mob:

I have barely time to write you a few lines. am here, at this place; arrived on Saturday last, and the citizens arrested me, and, contrary to my expectations, will not give me another trial, but have, about a hundred of them, determined to execute me; it will be in about half an hour. This will astonish you more than anything you ever heard or expected to hear, but nevertheless it is true. I fear not what they can do to me. I had no evil design is returning, but did not expect to be treated in the manner I am. The crime for which I am shortly to lose my life, I am innocent of. My little Emma and Elizabeth are not more innocent than I. O! my God, how I love those children. My wife, my poor wife, and sweet little children! God have mercy upon them, bless and protect them, and may they live and be happy, be respected and an honor to society. I would love, dearly love to live for them, and for my poor Sarah, my poor distressed father and mother, brothers and sisters. God bless them ali! I shall soon have no more trouble in this world. I have lived an innocent life, and shall die with nothing to distress me, but the fact of being disgraced. It will, however, be a source of satisfaction to you to be assured that I am innocent of the charge. 1 cannot tell you my feelings at such horrid treatnent egainst all law and order.

But my dear parents, wife, children, brothers, isters and relations, be not grieved at my dying thus. I had much rather die so than live disgraced. I did not, however, expect such treatment when I returned. My dying request, my poor Sarah is that you should remain at my father's, and be happy with the children, and tell them of their poor father, and how much he loves -I have but a few moments more to live, but here

let me beg of you to remain at my father's, and never come to a country at the hands of whose people I have received so much cruel injustice. This act of inhumanity is not unanimous even among the few who perpeirated it, and this too. right in the neighborheod where the crime was committed. The most respectable men do not sanction the course. But enough.

I got of Capt. Jarman \$70, money he collected on wood, of Father's, corded in Philadelphia He still has \$500 in his possession. I spent nearly all in coming out. I have but a few dellars left. I do not know as it is necessary for me to say more. But let me beg of you in the name of God, to be proud of the course I have pursued, viz: in giving myself up to die, or as I thought, to the law, rather than be disgraced. I love you all; and would love to live among you, but I had as well die as live dishonored.

My dear father, mother, brothers and sisters, will you now be kind to my poor wife and children, and assist her in educating them, and never consent for her to return to this country to live, but remain with you? I know I need never have returned. you now be kind to my poor wife and children, and assist her in educating them, and never consent but I preferred this course to being absent from you. My friends in Irwinton know nothing of the course my enemies have taken; indeed. I hardly have time to write. In Philadelphia, at an oyster house adjoining the tavern where the Washington steamboat starts from, I left my traveling bag; some of my clothes are in it, so you can get them. There are also some books among them. Give my love to all my relatives and friends, and tell them that I am innocent of the crime or charge. I would write to them all, but the mob will not give me time. This I write on my knee, in the road near the woods. When I left the North, I prepared myself so as not to be arrested until I arrived. Now I am about to die, and my last renuest is, that my remains may be taken up and carried to Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, and there deposited along side my dear brother Giles. This I wish to be attended to as soon as convenient and

And now may the blessings of Almighty God be mother, brothers and sisters, and uncles and rela-GEO. W. LORE. tions, farewell!

P. S .- This is the last time you will ever receive a line from me. I write coolly, but I do so believing that I am not afraid to die. My time is

2,000 in cash to exchange for property in this city or incinity. Apply to A. P. SMITH, 85 Liberty-st. d5 lw.

\$2000 OF STANDARD Foreign and American Periodicals, Maps, &c., to exchange for a small Farm or other productive property.

A. P. SMITH, 85 Liberty st. d5 lw*

INFORMATION WANTED .- Martha Sefridge, about 45 years of age, left the residence of her iriends, corner Prince and Green sts. on Thursday the 24th isst. Was last seen at the corner of Hubert and Greenwich

inst. Was last seen at the corner of Hubert and Greenwich streets at 5 o'clock the same evening; had on a green figured merino dress, a brown cloth cloak with cape, faced with purple silk, a black velvet bonnet with a green ribbon, and about her neck a grey fur ruff. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received at No. 8 Spruce st.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife and good board at 77 Murray-street. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. TMPORTANT TO MECHANICS and

JOHN CONGEN.

SOMETHING NEW, CERTAINLY.

The History of Loco Foco, or Equal Rights Party, its movements, Conventions and Proceedings, with short Characteristic Sketches of its prominent men. By F. Byrdsall. Just published, and for sale by

SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway.

EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS or GROCERIES.—A first-rate Patent Coal Cooking Stove, with fixtures, all complete; is perfectly new and in order. Apply to M. G., No. 13 John-street, where it can be

ished, the most splendid article ever offered to the public. Elegant Moleskin Hats at the low price of \$3.— Also an article at \$2.50, equal is durability and Instre to those sold by others at \$3. Fine Nutrics \$3.50. sold by others at \$3. Fine Nutrias \$3 50.

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SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 517

OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY: CROFULA, OR KING S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OUSTINATE CUTA-NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, EILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBA-

Go, and diseases arising from an inju-dictions use of Mercury, Ascitics, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, Chronic Cossi-tional Disorders will be re-

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAPA-RILLA IN NORWICH.

Read the tohowing from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who having resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all

e old residents in that part of the city.
MESSRS, A. B. SANDS & Co., SIRS: Most gratefully do 1 MESSRS, A. B. SANDS & CO., SIRS: Most gratering to embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a paisful story and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly not accountably state it. vet accurately state it.

yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erystpelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a haif yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed. my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts co-water. From my limbs the pain extended over my who body. There was literally for me no rest, by day or h body. There was literally for the no rest, by day of all might. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Eryspelas continued active, and the alcers enlarged, and so deeply have those eater. and the illcers enlarged, and so deeply have those eaten that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these aimost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough, and a steady and active pini in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief I had many other difficulties to complicated to describe. I have also used many of the mediciness that have been recommended as intallible cures for this disease, yet these all faded, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to use invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt invaluable Sarsaparilia. A single bottle gave ne an assur-uace of health, which for twenty years 1 had not once felt. Upon taking the second, my enlargement diminished, and in metric days from the 8th October, when 1 com-menced taking your Sarsaparilla, 1 was able to enjoy-sleep andrest, by night, as refreshing as any Lever en-joyed when in perfect health. Besides, 1 was, in this short time, refleved from all those exercitating and mailleviated pains that had affleted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

fine Bryspeias cured, and my size tends former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousane thanks, sire, from one whose connort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and homored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much religiously and very grateful friend. ieved and very grateful friend.
ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

New London, Co. ss, Norwich, Nov. 4, 1342.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath to the facts contained in the lorsgoing statement before me. RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially frue.

WM. H. RICHABDS,

WM. H. RICHABDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

If Another proof of the superior value and efficiency

his preparation. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1842. MESSRS. SANDS—GENTLEMEN: If you alone were concerned in the present statement, the great inducement for making it would be removed; for of course no testimony can strengthen your own convictions in relation to the value and efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, which has already proved such a blessing to the many hundreds who have used it. But I have booked upon the world encircling in its arms thousands bowed down with sufferings similar temy own, who would gladly hasten to the same source that restored my health, if they were persuaded they would meet with the same happy results. Therefore, gentlemen, it is that those thousands may be convinced, and profit by their conviction as I have done, that induces me to state before the world a period of suffering such as few have fore the world a period of suffering such as few have known, and the permanent relief I received from your Sarsaparilla. But how shall I begin, or how describe those

contracted while nursing one of my children, who was then very ill.

My suffering soon became intense, everywhere I seemed diseased. For five months I was unable to walk, and for six weeks did not lie upon a hed, but was obliged to remain in a sitting posture, that being less agonizing than any other. My whole body was so sore and racked with pain that the slightest touch caused inexpressible distress. For a period of many months I did not sleep but two nights, and the only rest I obtained was during the day, when nature became exhausted and I tell into a slumber, from which I was soon awakened by the beating and throbbing pain. My limbs were swollen and my shoulders drawn out of place, and altogether I was rendered entirely helpiess. I obtained the best medical advice, but without receiving any perma the best medical advice, but without receiving any perma nent relief. The rheumatism being combined with a swell-ing and painful affection of the joints, rendered it still warse. Tumors formed under the skin, round my head, which caused burning and lanciating pains similar to scrofula of the gland.

me glands.

My groans at night caused the watchman to stop in the My groans at night caused the watchman to stop in the street as he passed by; and when many of my friends residing in Poughkeepsie last visited me, they bid me farewell, as they then thought for ever; and once the family assembled in the room to watch the last spark of lite go out. But the flame of lite again glared up within me; and soon after this I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it; and behold the result. After taking one bottle the pain left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I could scarcely realize the transition—so sudden, so complete. Atscarcely realize the transition—so sudden so complete, ter using four or five bottles, 1 was entirely cured. ter using four or five hottles, I was entirely cured. And are you alone, gentlemen, concerned to know it? I think not; and this language is too mild for the occasion. For I know that the medicine that possesses the power to cure me is capable of conferring the same blessing upon thousands of others suffering—perhaps dying; therefore, these are all concerned to know that they can be cured. In fact, all are concerned in the discovery of any thing that tends to prosect the hoppings of the human race; for we are social note the happiness of the human race; for we are seings, and cannot suffer alone. Persons may dou beings, and cannot sinter alone. Persons may doubt mastatement if they will, and go on and suffer and die. I have discharged a duty which I lelt incumbent upon me in making it known for the benefit of those who choose to believe it. And when I look into the past—upon those solitary days and sleepless nights—I thank God that I am as I am. And the sixty of the country of the count I thank you, gentlemen, that you have made science minister unto our infirmities, and I, for one, will proclaim the

Respectfully, ANN BROWN, 479 Houston-street. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Grante Buildings, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street. New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price \$1-6 buttles for \$5. bottles for \$5.

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Gentlemen can have Bectsmade to order in the best man ner at six dallars per pair, warranted equal to any made at seven dollars and a haif, and as the undersigned takes draw-ing of the feet and keeps lasts for each customer, he can in-Sure an easy yet handsome fit.

Constantly on hand, Fashionble Boots, &c., at the follow

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RECENT DISCOVERY. — ElectroMagnetic Plates for rheumatism, nervous affections,
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Infallible cure for the most acute and inveterate pains.

Infalliole cure for the most acute and inveterate pains, such as acute and chronic rheumatism, the gout, neuralogy, sciatic, tic doloreux, danse de St. Guy, chills, megrim, cramps in the stomach; paralysis in the beginning; and shortly for all nervous affections, chiefly diseases of women and young girls, as green sickness, amenorrhea, suppressions, vapour, nervous attacks, &c. n16 lm*

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en lane, N. York.—HUTCHINSON & RUNYON have opened a store at the above place for the sale of India Rubber Shoes, Cloth, &c., from their well known Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J., at wholesale and retail, to which the attention of the public and trade is particularly invited, and where may be found

Genty India Rubber Over-Shoes Gents' India Rubber Over-Shoes do both of cloth and sheet

Ladies' do do Rubber. do do do do Grecians bound do do do do Grecian fur trin do do do do Grecian fur trimt Also, India Rubber Cloth for Carriage Tops, &c. Call and see for yourselves and don't forget the number-53 Maiden Lane. n22 lm

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age by fire, and inland navigation.

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Loaves in boxes of 500 pounds, Ten Cents per pound.

Crusted in barrels of 200 do. Ten Cents per pound.

Powdered in barrels of 250 do. Ten and a half Geenis prido.

When less than 5 packages are purchased, half a cent per pound additional.

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Money remitted by letter, post paid, to the subscriber, or personally deposited with him, with the name of the person or persons in Ireland, England or Scotland, to whom it is to be sent, and nearest post-town, will be immediately trans-

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New England Screw Co.'s Br. Brass and IronWood Screws, assorted, from 1 in. to 3 inches, No. 20, warranted superior to any imported, for sale at their ware-

rouse, 94 John-st. MITCHELL & WITHERELL, Agents. ORISON'S Hygeian Medicines.—
NOTICE.—Whereas, A. A. Samanos, of 94 Broadway, New-York, is making an improper use of Messrs.
Merison & Co.'s appointment for the sale of their Medicines.

sines. This is, therefore, to inform the public that hir samanos is not authorized to sell 'MORISON'S PILLS' in New-York, and that Messrs. Morrisons' only Agents in New-York are Messrs. FIRTH & HALL, of No. 1 Franklin square, from whom alone the Medicines can be had genuine.

(Signed) MORISON & CO.

Dated British College of Health, New Road, Landor Jane 16th, 1842.

PEAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 160

Nassau-street, (opposite the City Hall,) where those who have HOUSES or LOTS FOR SALE or TO LET, may have them registered for the accommodation of those who may wish to purchase or hire. Maps and Plans will be relief to the same.

SEBRING'S Co UGH SYRUP, sold at 4764 Broadway.—This pleasant preparation is a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthtailing remedy for Googles, could, who had a fair, and all other similar affections of the lungs and throat. It has been tried in innumerable instances, and has always reduced the same happy result. It is agreeable to the taste, and is taken with pleasure; and children in particular will be found so to like it, that there never need be any trouble in administering it to them. This is an important consideration in preparing a medicine, and is of itself a

consideration in preparing a mentione, and not reach agreat recommendation.

Please Notice this—So well assured, from experience, is the proprietor of this Medicine, of its efficacy in all cases of common Courbs, however severe or of long standing, and in Whooping Cough, so distressing to children, that he has not hesitation in proposing to any person who may purno hesitation in proposing to any person who may pur-hase this Syrup, and can conscientiously alldege, after sing it according to the directions, that no benefit has been using it according to the directions, that no benefit has been experienced from its exhibition, to return the price, on the presentation of the empty bottle. This is a fair proposition, and every purchaser is invited to avail himself of it, it has should derive no relief from the Cough Syrno.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor at 476½ Broadway.

Price, 25 cents.

AGENT'S OFFICE, STATE PRISON, Aubura, Oct. 10, 1842.

Aubura, Oct. 10, 1842.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed eruntilTuesday the 20th day of December next at 10 o'clock.

A. M. tor the services of Ten Convicts, with the privilege of increasing the same, as the Agent may be able to furnish, to any number not exceeding Three Hundred, for the term of Five years from the first slav of Jinuary next, to be employed in the manufacture or Files and such articles of Cot. ployed in the manufacture or Files and such articles of Cut-ery of which the United States is principally supplied by oreign importation.
Sufficient shop-room, suitably warmed and lighted, will

surety in the Contract, with their written assent thereto; and the respective persons making proposals are required to be present at the time of opening such proposals (Dec. 20th) either in person or by a duly authorized agent. of 3 tD29 HENRY POLHEMUS, Agent. p13 tD29

TTULL'S TRUSSES .- Notice to Ruptured Persons.—Persons afflicted with ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application at the office, No. 4 Vesey-street, or to either of the agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull is writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature. Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's orleapend trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

are made by installid the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey-street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

STORAGE can be had in the new fire-proof Store No. 66 Dey-street. Isquire of

Jona, Lawrence, Heary K. Bogert, Anthony C. Rossire, John A. Stevens, Rob. Chesebrough, Oliver Corwin, Francis H. Nicoll, John L. Lawrence, Thomas Lawrence, Charles Sagory, James G. Stacey George Barclay, Asaph Stone, Jacob P. Giraud, Joseph Hudson, David M. Prail, Andrew Poster, Jr. Ephraim Holbrook, Moses H. Grinuell, Oliver H. Gordon.

JONATHAN LAWRENCE, President. A. H. MULLER, Secretary.

A. H. MULLER, Secretary.

Henry G Thompson. Lawis Phillips, Secretary.

as favorable terms as any other office

HENRY LOTT, Secretary.
a28 if Richard P. Dunn, Surveyor.

have to pay at the stores. No need to be complaining of poor oil, as this oil is warranted, or money refunded.

Good three gallon Can only 3 shillings, ave gailon 5. Oil sent to any part of the City free oi expense.

J. N. LUCKEY, Wholesale Dealer in Oils, Candles, &c.

REFINED SUGAR. OOLSEY & WOOLSEY continue to sell their 'Standard Quality' Double Refined Sugar at their lowest reduced Cash prices, without charge

cor. South and Montgomery-sts or apply at the office, 39 Wall-street. n29 tf

Steel, plated, brass and Japaned Bits Steel, plated and brass Stirrups Plated brass and Japaned Hames Plated brass and Japaned Knobs and Lamps English Bridles and Martingales

& Jenkins, Plumbers, No. 3 John-street, would most espectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders to their line of business in a durable and

workmanl ke manner. Their work is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and their pipes are so laid as not to freeze in water. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their materials. The Croton Water in-troduced without taking up the side-walks. The following Certificate, with others, can be seen at

Girard College, in the capacity of Plumber, it affords me pleasure to say that from the opportunity I there had to judge of his merits in the line of his business, I doesider him worthy the confidence of the public.

THOS U. WALTER, Architect Girard College.

Philadel John Rep. 2 1842.

PEMITANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

Lec.—The subscriber continues to trausmit money, in
sums large or small, to persons residing in any part of Ireland, in the same manner as he, and his predecessor in busi-

mitted and paid accordingly, and a receipt to that effect given or forwarded to the sender.

who may wish to purchase or hire. Maps and Plans will be exhibited and explained, with the price of the same, without charge until sold or let according to directions which may Reilitate negotistions by enabling those in search of property readily to find the best adapted at the lowest price.

ISAAC M. WOOLLEY, nl3 lm 160 Nassa2-st. next to the cor. of Spruce.

Note. Persons making proposals are required to name the amount, per day, offered for the services of each Convictand to furnish the name of the person or persons offered as

proof Store No. 66 Dey-street. Isquire of J. HOPPOCK & SON, 230 Fulton-st.

In our first article (Nov. 30,) we stated that the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States consisted of 55 Delegates. It may be added that only 39 of these Delegates signed the Constitution. Of the members of the Convention, nineteen were elected to the first Congress under the Constitution, viz: ten to the Senate and nine to the House of Representatives .ticle, the following of whom had been members

> Morris, George Read, Richard Bassett, Pierce Butler, Rufus King, and William Few. As it is not probable that a complete list of the members of the first Congress has been published in the columns of a newspaper during the present generation, we presume it will be interesting to many to see the names of that distinguished body of American Statesmen. We therefore give the

Political History No. II.

[Prepared for The Tribune by E. WILLIAMS.]

roll of the House of Representatives. [The names in Italics were present when a quo rum was formed, April 1, 1789, and those with have no doubt that your past services, great as an asterisk were members of the Convention which they have been, will be equalled by your future

MASSACHUSETTS, 8.

John Brown,

*Samuel Griffin,

*Andrew Moore.

"Josiah Parker.

John B. Ashe.

John Sevier,

John Steele,

Edanus Burke,

William Smith,

James Jackson.

Geerge Matthews,

Thomas Sumter,

Daniel Huger.

Alexander White.

Timothy Bloodworth

Hugh Williamson,

SOUTH CAROLINA-5.

Thos. Tudor Tucker.

GEORGIA-3.

Abraham Baldwin,

NORTH CAROLINA-5.

*John Page.

Richard Bland Lee,

Isanc Coles.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, 3. Abiel Foster, *Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry. * Nicholas Gilman, Samuel Livermore. CONNECTICUT, 5. Benjamin Huntington, Roger Sherman,

framed the Constitution.]

*Benjamin Goodhue, Jonathan Grout. *George Leonard, George Partridge, Theodore Sedgwick, Jonathan Sturges, *George Thacher. Jonathan Trumbull, *Jeremiah Wadsworth. RHODE ISLAND, 1-Benjamin Bourne VIRGINIA-10. NEW YORK-6. *Theordoric Bland,; Egbert Benson.

John Hathorn, John Lawrence, Peter Silvester. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer James Madison. Jr. NEW JERSEY-4. 'Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwallader,

William Floyd,

James Schureman, Thomas Sinnickson. PENNSYLVANIA-8. George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Hartley. Daniel Heister, Fred. A. Muhlenberg, Peter Muhlenberg, Thomas Scott, Henry Wynkoop.

John Vining. MARYLAND-6. Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contec. *George Gale, Joshua Seney,

DELAWARE-1.

William Smith, Mich'l. Jenifer Stone. Total, 65 members. North Carolina and Rhode Island did not adop the Constitution until after the first session of arty influence. But in New-York every interest | Congress. Of course 30 members constituted a quorum of the members first elected (59.) It wil be seen that only that number appeared on the 1s April, eighteen members having been in waiting from the 5th March until that time, and having adjourned from day to day, until a quorum was finally formed. Circulars had been addressed to the absentees, both of the Senate and House, by the members in attendance, with the earnest re quest that they "will be so obliging as to attend as soon as possible." No members appeared from the State of New York until the 2th and 9th of April, when Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Benson tock their seats. This appears strange to us at this

day, inasmuch as this session of Congress was We have already stated that Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania was elected Speaker of the House on the 1st of April. No particulars of the balloting are given in the journal, but it will be observed that the Members present from Pennsylvania and the Southern States formed a majority. Mr. Muhlenberg subsequently acted with the Dem ocratic party. He continued a Member of the House until 1797, and was twice elected Speaker, viz: in 1789 and 1793. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut was chosen Speaker by the Federal-

It is known, perhaps, to most readers that the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution divided the Country into two great parties, who took the names of Federalists and Anti-Federalists. "Some union of the States," says a distinguished writer, "was admitted by all to be indispensable; but in what manner it should be effected-what powers should be given and what powers reserved; how these should be modified, checked and balanced, were points on which honest men might zealously contend. Some men were disposed to guard State rights, and avoid the establishment of powers which might gradually absorb them and result in consolidation. Others foresaw the necessity of vesting powers adequate to the preservation of peace among the States, to enabling all of them to act as one in relation to foreign governments, and to secure a coercive power for all national purposes over the citizens of the several States." Those citizens, therefore, who were in favor of the new Constitution or confederation, or were earnestly desirous of entering into this new union, were called 'Federalists,' and their opponents were denominated 'Anti-Federalists.' Some time afterwards, (in 1793.) when Genet, the French Minister, arrived in this country, Democratic Societies were formed here by those who were friendly to making a common cause with France, and ostensibly for the purpose of preserving civil liberty. Gradually the term ' Democratic' was applied to the party opposed to the Federal Administration; but Mr. Jefferson denominated his political friends, consisting of that party, Republicans,' which name they assumed and retained until the final dissolution of the Federal party. At the present time, ' Democratic' seems to be a more favorite term among politicians.

The Federal party, commencing with Washington's Administration, carried on the Government of the Union for twelve years. It encountered from the first moment of its existence a powerful opposition, which gradually strengthened until the latter acquired the ascendency. "At the begin-

i Benjamin West was elected, but resigned. tWilliam B. Giles was elected in place of Mr. Bland, de-ceased, and took his seat December 1790.

ning of this government," says Mr. Sullivan, "there were causes of party bitterness which have WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION. FIRST CONGRESS UNDER long since disappeared. Beside the jealousy as to State Rights, there were the embarrassments arising out of the measures which Congress and the States respectively adopted during the war, the claims of the Government and the delicate and difficult initiation of the exercise of its powers. There existed also a vindictive feeling against Great Britain and a natural partiality for France, whether justifiable or not. The destruction of the French Monarchy soon followed, We gave a list of the Senators in our former ar- and the seeming of Republican freedom began in that country. War ensued between England and France. French politics, &c. sought dominion in of the Convention, viz : John Langdon, Caleb this country. The Americans who opposed this Strong, Oliver Ellsworth, William Patterson, Robt. this country. The Americans who opposed this were considered as devoted to England. Then My dear Wife, Children, Parents, Brothers and Sisters: came the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. Amid all these difficulties, the National Government would probably have perished in its infancy, if it had not been for the wisdom and firmness of

> Washington. Both Houses of Congress were unanimous in their answers to the inaugural speech of President Washington. The Senate say, "In you all parties confide, in you all interests unite, and we exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed; to give stability to the present Government, and dignity and splendor to that country, which your skill and valor as a soldier so

> eminently contributed to raise to independence." Congress, during its first session, was principally occupied in providing revenues for the long exhausted Treasury, in establishing a Judiciary, in organizing the Executive departments in detail, and in framing amendments to the Constitution agreeably to the suggestion of the President. A tonnage duty was imposed, as well as duties on various imported articles. Much debate was had on the subject of designating a place for the permanent seat of Government, and Congress were about equally divided between a situation on the banks of the Susquehannah and one on the Potomac, but rose without a decision. They adjourned on the 29th of September, after a session of about

> six months, to meet again in January at New-York. There was a decided Federal majority in both branches. Among the most prominent members in the Senate were Rufus King, Oliver Ellsworth, Robert Morris, Caleb Strong, William S. Johnson, Richard Henry Lee and Charles Carroll. In the House were Abraham Baldwin, Wm. B. Giles, Richard B. Lee, Elbridge Gerry, James Madison, James Jackson, Fred. A. Muhlenberg, (Speaker) and Thomas Sumter, who generally acted together in the opposition. The prominent Federal members were Fisher Ames, Nicholas Gilman, Roger Sherman, Jonathan Trumbull, Theodore Sedgwick, Egbert Benson, John Lawrence, Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Livermore; Eiias Boudinot and Jonathan Dayton. Mr. Madison, it is well known, was a warm advocate for the Union, and the associate of Jay and Hamilton to make the Constitution acceptable to the people, through the essays called "The Federalist." he early became an opponent of the Administra-

> tion and closely allied to Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Gerry sometimes voted with the Federalists. General Washington selected for his cabinet Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; General Henry Knox, Secretary at War; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General. The office of Secretary of the Navy did not exist until Mr. Adams's Presidency, and was first filled by George Cabot

of Mass. in May, 1798.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury is supposed to have been offered first to Robert Morris, who declined it and recommended Hamilton. Mr. Jefferson, when appointed to the Department of State, was on his voyage from France where he had been Minister some years. He arrived at Norfolk in November, 1789, and had intended to return to France, wishing, as he says in his writings, to see the end of the French Revolution, in which he had taken a deep interest. The choice was left to him, of accepting the appointment of Secretary of State, or of retaining hisdiplomatic situation in France, but he acceded to the wishes of Washington and assumed the duties of Secretary on the 22d March, 1790. John Jay was appointed Chief Justice, John Rutledge, James Wilson, Wil-

liam Cushing, Robert H. Harrison and John Blair Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Sta-S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets, has constantly for sale an assertment of Theological, Cassical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Station-ery at the lowest cash prices.

TOO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS & PRINTERS.—The subscriber, a practical Printer and Napier Pressman, respectfully informs Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and the public generally, that he has taken the excellent Napier Printing Press in the basement of the office of the Evening Tattler, 27 Ann-street, and is prepare to do Press-work, particularly Newspaper, either in the folio or quarto form, with neatness and punctuality. Prices very moderate and in proportion to the size of the sheet and

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their residence, and if not satisfied their money will be re-TO BUTCHERS.—Proposals to supply the Alms House and Penitentiary with Beef for the ensuing year, commencing January 1st, 1845, will be received at the office of the Commissioners, in the Park, until Thursday, 8th Dec. inst. For information of the kinds of beer wanted, please apply to New-York, Nov. 28, 1842. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Cheap Cash

V Store, 125 Chatham, opposite Roosevelt-street— Cassimere, Silk and Fur Hats; Otter, Seal, Nutria, Cloth

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and and neatly finished. A large assortment of fancy Furs, Lynx Trimming, splendid Lynx Muffs, and the real Swans-down Trimming, all of which will be sold, wholesale or re-tail, very low. DRINTING INK MANUFACTORY. The subscriber has for upward of twenty-five years been engaged in the manufacture of Printing Ink, during been engaged in the manufacture of Frinting Ink, during which time it has been used extensively throughout the United States. His long experience as a manufacturer of Ink, and likewise as a practical Printer, enables him to furnish his typographical brethren throughout the Union, who may favor him with their custom, with Ink of a very supe-ior quality, of unchangeable color, and on reasonable terms. The Ink is well calculated to work on the composers. sition roller, and on all descriptions of presses now in use. The subscriber likewise manufactures Ink of various colors, Red. Blue, Green, &c. s addressed to his manufactory on Front-street, be

orders addressed to its manufacturers and Gouverneur-streets, East River, will be punctually attended to. GEORGE MATHER, The above Ink is at present used on this paper. 08 2m

agreeable. The expense will be but little, and it may be a source of some satisfaction to you. and abide with all and each of you. Farewell, my dear wife, my dear children, my dear father and

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